

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

18 PAGES

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SENATE HURRIES ACTION ON CLOTURE;
PASSAGE CERTAIN AFTER BITTER DEBATEZIMMERMANN DIRECTED
GERMAN-HINDU PLOT HERE
TO FOMENT REVOLT IN INDIA

Letters From Kaiser's Foreign Secretary Directing Wolff von Igel to Pay \$60,000 to Chakiaberty to Go to U. S. Grand Jury.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Germany and sponsor of the recently revealed plan for an alliance of Germany, Japan and Mexico against the United States, is disclosed in evidence ready for the Federal Grand Jury to-day as the chief figure in the plot to violate the neutrality of this country by starting here a movement for a rebellion in India.

A letter in which he directed Wolff von Igel, whose offices in Wall Street were raided last year, to give financial support to the scheme is one of the most important pieces of evidence in the possession of the Government.

The documentary evidence showing that Dr. Zimmermann had conspired to violate the neutrality laws of the country is supported by the statements made by Chandra Chakiaberty and Dr. Ernst Se Kunna and by many other facts in the possession of the Government. Se Kunna and Chakiaberty will probably be indicted to-day and the indictment of others will follow.

Chakiaberty has confessed that after he had worked here for a year with a score of other Hindus and several Germans, perfecting the details of the plot, he went to Berlin under a passport which he fraudulently secured representing himself as a Persian and there met Dr. Zimmermann.

He returned to this country last February with a letter from Zimmermann to Wolff von Igel and, by direction of the latter, he was paid \$60,000 with which to inaugurate his plan of action. A second letter from the German Secretary of Foreign Relations was forwarded von Igel confirming the one which Chakiaberty carried.

REPORTS FORWARDED TO GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

Following the inauguration of his work here, Chakiaberty made code reports of his progress and, among the papers seized in his house at No. 84 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, is one indicating that these reports were in some manner forwarded to the German Foreign Office, at No. 76 Wilhelmstrasse.

The evidence showing the direct hand of the German Government in the plot will be placed before the Federal Grand Jury by Assistant United States Attorney Knox. He declined to tell how the documentary evidence came into the possession of the Government and said he was under specific instructions from Washington not to discuss the evidence unearthed.

The Grand Jury went into session at 9 o'clock this afternoon and part of the confessions of Se Kunna and Chakiaberty, it is understood, were placed before it. Police Captain Tunney and Lieut. Barnitz, who were to have been the first witnesses, were excused to attend the trial of men charged with placing bombs in the subway. Agents of the Department of Justice who have been gathering evidence against Se Kunna and Chakiaberty appeared.

In the confession of Chakiaberty, it was learned, he minutely described his relations with the German Foreign Office. He left this country for Berlin on Dec. 6, 1915, he said, and returned with the authorization for the plot on Feb. 2, 1916. He said he refused to accept the \$60,000 from von Igel at one time, but arranged the manner in which it should be given him.

Under this arrangement Se Kunna

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOOD OF ENGLISH PEOPLE
IS REALLY THREATENED

Sir Edward Carson Predicts More Drastic Restrictions on Imports.

LONDON, March 8.—More drastic restrictions on imports was predicted by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, to-day in a speech at the Aldwych Club in stating "the peoples' food is really threatened." The Cabinet Minister took a sharp fling at "amateur strategists."

"Disregard those who are impatient and ready to gamble," he said, referring to suggestions as to use of England's navy. "We cannot afford to gamble with the fleet. If we failed it would mean the end of the British Empire."

"I am neither a pessimist nor a coward, but we must face the facts and not allow the people suddenly to be confronted with a situation not anticipated—because remedies conceived in panic lead to revolution."

"England will fight and endure despite German measures."

NEWS PAPERS NEED NOT DIVULGE SOURCE OF NEWS

Neither Need They Give Names of Writers of Articles, Declares Illinois Circuit Court.

CHICAGO, March 8.—That no newspaper can be forced to disclose the source of its information concerning articles it publishes and that no one can be forced to tell who wrote the article was the ruling made by Judge Baldwin of the Circuit Court.

The decision came when attorneys for garment manufacturers attempting to trace the authorship of a story ascribed to Ben Schlesinger, President of the Garment Workers' Union, in regard to the Chicago garment workers' strike.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The War Department announced to-day that schedules of departure have been so arranged that the last National Guard organization will leave the border March 23. Gen. Pershing finds it necessary to use chair cars and day coaches, but is arranging for the least possible discomfort.

UNANIMOUS VOTE IN MAJORITY FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8.—A resolution in favor of universal military training, adopted yesterday by the Senate, was concurred in to-day by the House. The vote was unanimous.

(For Racing Entries See Page 6.)

COLUMBIA EJECTS
PACIFISTS, DENYING
'YELLOW STREAK'

1,000 Students Issue Message That Institution Is "Patriotic and Red-Blooded."

FORM A RESERVE CORPS.

Noisy Outbursts of Approval Mark Denunciation of Cowardice Charges.

The students of Columbia University, headed by leaders of athletics, held a mass-meeting in the University Gymnasium to-day to "send out to the world the message that Columbia as a whole is a patriotic, red-blooded institution and has no pacifist yellow streak."

Incidentally, Leon Sampson and James W. Danahy, pacifist agitators who attempted to have a negative part in the proceedings, were also "sent out into the world," propelled by the strong and willing hands of a score or more husky football players, oarsmen and track-team members.

About 1,000 attended the meeting to hear plans for a Columbia Training Corps for Reserve Officers. P. V. McCarthy, a senior in the School of Science, presided. He outlined the situation which he said had been created by a small, but busy minority by which Columbia was known outside of its gates as a hotbed of pacifism and national cowardice. He declared it was time for the majority to let a really representative expression of the university's feelings go forth. This evoked a noisy outburst of approval.

Bob O'Laughlin, captain of the crew, said he was ready to name as a liar anybody who said that the old Columbia spirit was dead and had given away to cowardice and a desire to evade national service. More noise! There was still more when "Skip" Bellinger, son of Col. Bellinger, U. S. A., said the real Columbia was a place the son of an army officer did not have to be ashamed of and that it ought to get rid of the disgrace attached to it by mischievous writers.

Samson, a college sophomore who was expelled from New York University for insulting Gen. Wood at a mass meeting last year, announced that he had been appointed spokesman by the representatives of the anti-military students. McCarthy explained to him that the meeting was not a debate, that only persons in favor of preparedness were invited.

The explanations were not finished. A flying wedge struck Samson and also Danahy, who is chairman of the College Anti-Militaristic League, and they went out amid the loudest cheering of the meeting. They were invited to go play with the small group of Barnard College girls who were distributing pacifist literature at the entrance to the grounds.

The Training Corps for Reserve Officers is the eighth division of the Columbia preparedness organization, which includes all the professional schools, including the engineering, medical, scientific and mining branches.

TO LOOK UP CHINA'S CONDITION ON REQUEST FOR \$25,000,000 LOAN.

CHICAGO, March 8.—John J. Abbott, Vice President of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, will leave Saturday for China to make a personal survey of conditions before acting upon an application by the Chinese Government for a \$25,000,000 loan. The bank paper is China's largest.

Gerard Due at Havana Before Monday.

GERMANY BACKING VILLA
IN HIS FIGHT ON CARRANZA;
\$250,000 AS FIRST PAYMENT

This, It Is Said, Was to Seal Contract, With More to Follow.

TWO GERMAN AGENTS.

Bandit at First Balked Against Making Attacks Across the Border.

LAREDO, Tex., March 8. (United Press).—Germany is playing Villa against Carranza. Great sums of German money are pouring into the bandit leader's hands, inciting him to activity against the United States, and against Carranza, while at the same time German agents work through officials of the Carranza Government seeking to align that side against the United States.

Just back from a trip into the interior of Mexico, I can state these facts on the highest authority.

Agents of the German Government in Mexico approached Francisco Villa at his headquarters at Bustillo's Ranch about Feb. 12 with a proposition to renew his raids on the border in case of a declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Two German agents reached the bandit leader. The conference extended over two days.

At first Villa demurred against any attack on the border, in force, under any circumstances. At length an agreement was reached that in case of war Villa would send small bands, as unattached bandits, to operate in widely separated points along the international line and to make sporadic forays to harass American troops.

Under the terms of agreement the German agents promised to pay Villa \$250,000 pesos (\$250,000) in gold at once to seal the contract. He refused to enter into the plot until the first payment was handed over. They agreed to pay a large amount each month thereafter in case of war to enable Villa to pay his men, secure ammunition and build up his shattered forces for a campaign.

After orders from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann reached Mexico City for an attempt to arrange an alliance with Mexico and Japan, the Villa scheme was one of the first moves. One secret agent was sent north from the Capital to San Luis Potosi, where he met another. From Parral, both travelled by horseback to Bustillo's ranch, about forty miles west of Chihuahua City. At this point Villa was making his headquarters at that time.

The Villa plan was to be used chiefly in the event of failure to induce Carranza to enter an intrigue against the United States and as a possible means of bringing pressure to bear on Carranza. It was hoped to involve the de facto government and the United States in new, serious complications, making the retention of a large part of the army along the border necessary.

American Airplane Cross Border to Hunt for Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, March 8.—Two airplanes left their temporary base at Camp Stewart before 10 o'clock to-day and flew across the border in search of the Villa forces reported in the vicinity of the San Martin Ranch, southwest of Fort Hancock.

The flight was ordered by Brigadier Gen. George Bell Jr.

AMERICANS ARE NOT
FORCED TO REMAIN
WITHIN BELGIUM

Minister Whitlock So Declares—His Position Is Still a Puzzle.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Americans in Belgium are no longer detained in any sense by the German military authorities, according to a final report received at the State Department to-day from Minister Brand Whitlock at Brussels.

The despatch stated that some subordinate officials in Belgium had prevented Americans from leaving immediately after the severance of relations with Germany for lack of orders whether to hold them or not. The difficulty has been adjusted, Mr. Whitlock reported, and Americans are free to come and go as before. Apart from the forty Belgian relief workers, very few other Americans are in Belgium.

Mr. Whitlock's status still remains indefinite. Germany, after the break, refused to recognize his diplomatic position as Minister, but authorized him with other Americans to remain in charge of the Belgian relief work.

As practically all of Belgium is in the military possession of Germany and her capital has been moved to Halle, France, officials here see only two alternatives—to admit he is no longer clothed with diplomatic authority or to send him to Halle as the fully accredited Minister to Belgium.

DECLARE BERLIN HAS NEW PLANS FOR PEACE

"Independence" of Belgium Provided For, According to Information Reaching France.

HAVRE, March 8.—The German Government, according to information received here through confidential agents, is considering the maintenance of Germany's terms of peace.

Under these terms Belgium would be declared independent, subject only to permanent German garrisons at Antwerp, Liege and Namur and to the control by Germany of ports and railways. Belgium, under the terms, would have no national army but would be policed by a gendarmerie.

Memorial Services Over American Victims of U-Boat.

LONDON, March 8.—A memorial service for Mrs. Mary Hoy, and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, of Chicago, who lost their lives to the sinking of the British steamer Lusitania after dinner in the British Embassy, was held this afternoon in St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar Square.

Junior Kills Himself With Gas in College.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—Newly B. Holmes, a Junior in Trinity College, was found dead in his room to-day from gas asphyxiation.

Guard Against Cables.

State Police from a Mobile at sea to prevent cable lines from being cut.

WILLED HIS BODY
BY MAN SHE AIDED,
NURSE GETS \$5,000

Miss Becker Tells How She Gave Earnings for Years to Help Inventor.

WINS SUIT OVER WIFE.

Fought Way Into Bachelor Hotel to Care for Simpson Before He Died.

Miss Louise M. Becker, a child welfare nurse in the public schools, to whom Clark O. Simpson, inventor of a pay-as-you-enter contrivance, willed his body in payment of debts that he owed her, was to-day awarded his \$5,000 life insurance policy over the protest of the inventor's widow, Mrs. Ororo A. Simpson.

Supreme Court Justice Flatzsch favored the nurse in his decision, after hearing her story of how she, believing in his genius, had for four years turned over her earnings and savings to him that he might succeed. In dramatic fashion Miss Becker told how in Simpson's last illness in the Allerton bachelor hotel, she had fought her way past hall-boys and clerks to minister to him, following his disagreement with his wife.

As a part of her evidence Miss Becker produced a letter written by Simpson in which he spoke of the fear he held for his wife. In this missive, which the nurse found in the inventor's strong box, the key to which he had given to her on his death bed, he willed her his body. The letter read:

"March 4, 1915, 11:45 A. M.
"To Whom It May Concern: In view of the fact that I am to meet Mrs. Simpson at 3 P. M. to-day at her request and that she has from time to time threatened personal violence, I desire to express my wishes in case anything serious may occur. I have tried in every way possible to make settlement with her as to a separation and feel that I have been quite liberal, as will be shown by papers in my strong box, now located in the office vault, also through O. A. Clark, who is familiar with all terms."

"Such papers and money in said box marked with Miss Becker's name on the package are to go to her without question as they are in my personal efforts that are in the office in case I should die. My last wish is that my body, if I die, be given to her as a memorial to her and in consideration of money advanced to me from time to time in the past three or four years. I am rightfully entitled to it and I desire her to have and own whatever interest I may have in a machine now being constructed and known as a transfer or roller register."

"Miss Becker has the key to my tin box in the vault and is entitled to enter same to secure her property and carry out the wishes as prescribed above."
"O. A. SIMPSON"

Explaining the letter, Miss Becker said that on July 4, 1915, she and Simpson were walking when he suddenly became ill. She took him to his hotel and hired three nurses to attend him. When she learned his condition was precarious she visited him.

"Because it was a bachelor hotel," Miss Becker testified, "I had to fight my way to his room. At 7:30 in the evening I was compelled to leave him but I believe if I had stayed he would have been alive to-day. The next day I had him taken to the Post Graduate Hospital and on July 17 he died. On his death bed he turned

(Continued on Second Page.)

SENATORS ATTACK WILSON,
DEFEND THE FILIBUSTERS,
BUT WILL CHANGE THE RULE

Sherman of Illinois Especially Bitter Over the President's Criticism of the "Little Group of Wilful Men"—Norris Now for Cloture.

STONE MAKES PLEDGE
TO VOTE FOR THE RULE

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Fight for a cloture amendment to the Senate rules was opened to-day when Senator Martin of Virginia introduced and asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a measure providing limitation of debate.

During the debate on the rule the President was bitterly attacked especially by Sherman of Illinois. Norris of Nebraska, one of the "twelve," criticised Wilson, but said he would vote for the rule. Stone pledged his support although he said he knew it was to be made for the purpose of passing the Armed Neutrality Bill to which he was "unalterably opposed."

There is no doubt that when the debate is ended the cloture rule will be adopted by a practically unanimous vote.

Adoption of the rule will be followed by an extra session of Congress, but the date for the meeting has not been announced. The call is not likely to be long delayed.

Support for consideration of March 8 cloture amendment came from Republicans as well as Democrats. Senators Lodge and Curtis were among the influential Republicans who asked unanimous consent for action to-day.

Senator Lewis, Democratic whip, tried to inject a resolution asking the Senate's support of any action the President might take. Martin, replying, demanded withdrawal of the resolution.

"The President did not state the entire truth," Sherman declared. "He deliberately omitted a portion of the truth to convey to the public a false impression. The President knows and the Senate knows that no filibuster could avail in event of an extra session. Only in the closing hours of a Congress where time is limited can a filibuster succeed. It can only last from two to four weeks, at the utmost, before physical exhaustion. I object to making a few Senators the object of the President's wrath in an unfair statement."

Sherman saw in the cloture amendment what he termed a "danger." He predicted that the two-thirds cloture amendment would in a short time be amended to a majority cloture rule.

"The President blames the Senate for conditions," said Sherman. "I wish to remind the President that when he seeks to blame the Senate, he has repeatedly repudiated the course of preparedness for our army and navy."

STANDS READY TO DECLARE WAR RIGHT AWAY.

Sherman digressed from "rules" to armed neutrality, denouncing the clothing of the President with power which would permit him to arm munitions ships. This he contended, would be tantamount to a "de facto state of war."

"If the President seeks to exercise this power," Sherman said, "I stand ready to declare war."

Sherman, however, reiterated his approval of armed neutrality, declaring it justified by the German manufacture of unrestricted submarine warfare and the "Kaiser-Mikado-Carranza plot."

He also took a fling at Republicans, "who are now heaping abuse upon

the resolution for the present, and Lewis consented.

SHERMAN IN BITTER ATTACK UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Sherman—one of the two Republicans who in caucus opposed the proposed rule—opened the fireworks with a bitter denunciation of President Wilson's statement to the press that it would be useless to summon an extra session until the Senate rules were revised.

Senator Cullen Introduces Measure to Give Brooklyn Control of Its Offices.

ALBANY, March 8.—Senator Thomas H. Cullen introduced to-day in the Senate a bill which practically divorces the Borough of Brooklyn from New York City.

Senator Cullen said regarding his measure: "Under the provisions of this act Brooklyn will have full control over the departments which go to make up city government."

"It will thoroughly establish autonomy. Brooklyn has been stripped of most of its offices and all of its instrumentalities for the transaction of municipal business. My bill seeks to restore them."

The bill was advanced to third reading and referred to the Cities Committee. The rapid advancement of the bill was considered an indication of favor to it on the part of the Senator's colleagues.

PRESIDENT STAYS ABED.

So Danger Anticipated From Cold, but Caution Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson is confined to his bed to-day with an aching cold.

Dr. Grayson said at noon that the President's temperature was above normal and that absolute rest for several days was necessary. The President spent a quiet night.

The prospects were that Mr. Wilson would have to remain in bed for several days, although his condition was not serious.